

TILLMAN TO CONTEST

Tennessee Republicans Meet in Nashville
and Take Action.

ELECTION FRAUDS CHARGED

Governor-Elect Taylor Says He Can
Afford To Lose Contested Counties.

"I HAVE VOTES TO SPARE," SAYS HE

Contest Will Be Inaugurated at Once
and Testimony Will Be Taken
by the Republicans

At a meeting of the Tennessee republican state committee in Nashville yesterday it was decided that the result of the gubernatorial race between ex-Governor Bob Taylor, democrat, and Hon. G. N. Tillman, republican, would be contested.

The committee meeting was attended by leading republicans representing every congressional district, and many republican members of the legislature.

Many claims of fraud in west Tennessee have been made by the republicans, and they say that the result of a contest will expose many frauds that have been perpetrated at the polls.

At the meeting yesterday the defeated republican candidates for congress were asked to give notice of the proposed contest before congress. A special committee was appointed to urge congress to investigate alleged frauds in the national election in Tennessee, and prosecute all violators of the election laws.

Governor-elect Taylor was seen last night at the Aragon, and was shown the telegraphic report of the republican committee meeting.

"I heard about its action today," said the governor. "I hear a good deal said about fraud, but I can give the republicans every contested county, and then beat them by a big majority. If they have so much fraud in west Tennessee, the democratic stronghold, I expect I can show them just as much fraud in east Tennessee, the republican stronghold."

"As soon as I heard of the claims of fraud that were made by the republicans, I at once invited a contest. I am anxious that all fraud be exposed, if at all possible. If a contest is to be had, it must be a big one. Both sides are well known and no discussion is necessary. He was tendered an ovation at the conclusion of his remarks.

A committee which was appointed to wait upon Governor Oates, Congressman Bank-

Continued From First Page.

DR. WILLIAMSON'S LECTURE

DELIVERED A FINE LECTURE AT
THE Y. M. C. A. LAST NIGHT.

Took "The Bible in English Literature" as His Subject and Delighted a Large Audience.

Speech by General Pettus.

Colonel Brewer introduced Colonel Pettus as the "finest historic figure, the strongest and most representative citizen of Atlanta." Both are greatly loved by the members.

The senator then spoke briefly. He

said he had always been in close touch with the community and the friends of his son the assembly and the gallery were wild, the supporters of Governor Oates joining

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apple

rasp of scrofula has been
its victims. This demon
is often not satisfied with its sores, but racks the
the pains of rheumatism
Sarsparilla cures.
years ago I became af-
flicted with scrofula and rheumatism.

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broke out on my thighs,
came out and an operation
was made. I had rheumatism
in my shape. I lost ap-
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Well

sarsparilla. Soon appetites
commenced to heal,
I am now stout and
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years ago I was a cripple. I gladly re-
turn to Sarsparilla. URBAN
Grove, Illinois.

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J. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.
cure liver ill, easy to
take, easy to operate. 25¢

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the letters in our specialty,
and pay postage. We will
not be questioned. We do not
care all diseases, but we
those private and deli-
cious to men and women,
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office or by mail.

AILTIES.

Specific blood
diseases, nervous
diseases, kidney
and urinary difficulties,
stricture, piles, rheuma-
tism, gout, heart
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and colds, diseases of
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First Fight Comes.

Before the race for the supreme bench opens up will come the contest for the chairmanship of the convention. This will be between Judge John W. Akin, of Cartersville, and Hon. Washington Dessau, of Macon. Both arrived yesterday and have begun a vigorous campaign.

"It is not true that I made any deal with Mr. Clay," said Judge Bower last night. "He assisted me in my race for the bench and naturally I was in favor of his candidacy for the senate. Those who charge a deal make a false statement."

The friends of Judge W. H. Fish have a confident air. They state that he has received the heaviest endorsement of any candidate from that part of the state and will win in a walk.

The Spurts of Judge Hopkins.

With the consolidation of the votes as counted up from the instructed delegations Judge Hopkins has come up well in the lead. He has a stanch following in all parts of the state. These put him good in the lead and those in charge of his headquarters state that he will come under the wire by a good stretch.

The Fulton delegation is made up as follows: T. B. Felder, Jack J. Spalding, E. P. Chamberlin, L. Z. Rosser, W. H. Venable, Arnold Broyles, W. C. Glenn, C. Z. Blalock, R. T. Dorsey, J. A. Anderson, J. R. McEldin and T. A. Hamm.

"I saw one a table printed this afternoon," said one of the delegation yesterday, "which gives an erroneous estimate of the real strength of Judge Hopkins. The full vote of Fulton has not been counted in, neither have the votes of Gwinnett nor Morgan. We have at least 100 votes on the list and all can be relied upon."

Mr. Dessau came in from Macon with a number of friends, who will support his candidacy.

"I am in the race," he said last night. "I hear that Judge Akin will be against me. We are the closest friends and there will be nothing personal in the contest." This will be the first tilt in the great struggle to come. It will come as an exciting prelude to an exciting fight.

Will Judge Lumpkin Be Opposed?

A sensation was caused last night by the report that there had developed opposition to Judge Lumpkin. Up to this time it has been conceded that there would be no one to announce for the seat occupied during the last term by Judge Lumpkin. No one had anticipated any opposition and the report that he would be met in his race caused the greatest excitement.

One report stated that Judge W. H. Fish, of Americus, would come out directly against Judge Lumpkin, but this was strenuously denied by the candidate from Sumter.

"I do not understand how the report originated," said Judge Fish. "I have never considered announcing as a candidate against Judge Lumpkin. I believe it is generally understood that he will be elected to one of the other chief supporters last night. 'We are confident.'

Judge Harris In It.

Headquarters has been engaged for Judge Sampson W. Harris. "We have all assurances of success," said prominent lawyer who is in charge of his campaign.

"Beyond all question Judge Harris ought to be one of the nominees. Besides being a good and impartial man and a magnificent lawyer, his disposition and mental characteristics eminently qualify him for the bench. No man would add more to the strength of the supreme court."

"With more than double the work of the average circuit, not more than one per cent of his decisions have gone to the supreme court, and nine-tenths of them have been affirmed. The contribution of his circuit to the supreme court calendar has been about four cases per term, the least in the state. If other circuits had done as well the supreme court would have needed no relief. In ten years no lawyer has sprung a legal question that was new or difficult to him. He will go in."

Judge John P. Shannon, of Elbert, is generally regarded as a winning candidate. The delegations will arrive today and the fight will commence tomorrow. Today all the bar of Georgia will concentrate in Atlanta to watch the finish of the contest.

Congressman Carter Tate is one of Judge Gober's closest friends and has been active

FIGHT IS ON FOR SUPREME BENCH

Twelve Distinguished Candidates Wish To Wear the Ermine.

DELEGATIONS HAVE COME IN

Tomorrow the State Convention Meets and the Contest Follows.

NOW THE CANDIDATES HAVE LINED UP

Many Interesting Developments—The Contest To Come on Chairmanship of the Convention.

The decks have been cleared for action once more.

Candidates for the supreme bench have flashed their blades.

Tomorrow brings the great judicial struggle in which twelve men of legal lore and learning will measure strength for the three new seats on the highest bench in the state.

Today the 350 delegates will arrive and the most unique race in the political records of Georgia will begin in earnest.

Yesterday brought nearly all the candidates to the scene of action, each with a coterie of enthusiastic friends who come to push the interests of their man in every possible way.

The scene in the corridors of the Kimball was swiftly shifted last night. The curtain had dropped on the senatorial show, but with a short intermission to be rung up again on new characters, fresh faces, other candidates with a different climax in view, but struggling, seething, planning and plotting still.

Those who gazed on last night caught a good glimpse of coming events. To the Aradian it appeared that the contest would be warm and complicated, that geographical lines in regard to the residence of the different candidates would be an important factor; that several combinations were in process of formation, that the friends of certain candidates thought to be safe, were alarmed, that the fight between different men from the same section of the state will be very bitter.

With the arrival of delegations today will come the active lobby work. Candidates are on hand but the result—their is no saying.

Headquarters Open Up.

Immediately after the result of the senatorial race was made known yesterday the friends of the candidates for the supreme bench began to make active preparations for the race. Headquarters was opened up by the committee in charge of the candidacy of Judge John L. Hopkins. The friends of Judge Sampson W. Harris, of Carroll, appeared and also opened rooms for the campaign. Other candidates will open headquarters this morning, and the race will be linked together because of certain influences developed in the senatorial show.

The South Georgia Quartet.

The candidates from south Georgia have lined up and all will be in to the finish.

At one time yesterday arbitration method was suggested and it was thought best by some for a board to be appointed for the purpose of saying whether Judge W. H. Fish, of Americus; Judge B. B. Bowers, of Bainbridge; Judge W. H. Kiddoo, of Randolph, or Colonel John H. Martin, of Pulaski, should be the south Georgia candidate.

The arbitration plan fell through, however, and all will be in line.

Those who have looked under the surface state that the candidacy of Judge Gober and that of Judge Bower will be linked together because of certain influences developed in the senatorial fight.

Choyinski's reputation for gameness and ability to take punishment as well as his proven shiftiness and cleverness won him the nomination.

Both men were in first-class condition. Gober was seconded by Peter Burns, Peter Lowrey and Jack Quinn. In Choyinski's favor were Peter West, Paddy Gorman and Bill Armstrong.

Maher sealed 173 and Choyinski 167.

Round One—They shook hands at 8:48 a.m. and the fight was on. Peter led off with a right and Maher with a left. They fought like devils, but Peter was the better man.

Round Two—Peter led off with a right and Maher with a left. They fought like devils, but Peter was the better man.

Round Three—Peter led off with a right and Maher with a left. They fought like devils, but Peter was the better man.

Round Four—Peter led off with a right and Maher with a left. They fought like devils, but Peter was the better man.

Round Five—Peter led off with a right and Maher with a left. They fought like devils, but Peter was the better man.

Round Six—Horns were about even. Joe on the left and Peter on the right. They fought like devils, but Peter was the better man.

Round Seven—Peter led off with a right and Maher with a left. They fought like devils, but Peter was the better man.

Round Eight—Peter led off with a right and Maher with a left. They fought like devils, but Peter was the better man.

Round Nine—Peter led off with a right and Maher with a left. They fought like devils, but Peter was the better man.

Round Ten—Peter led off with a right and Maher with a left. They fought like devils, but Peter was the better man.

Round Eleven—Peter led off with a right and Maher with a left. They fought like devils, but Peter was the better man.

Round Twelve—Peter led off with a right and Maher with a left. They fought like devils, but Peter was the better man.

Round Thirteen—Peter led off with a right and Maher with a left. They fought like devils, but Peter was the better man.

Round Fourteen—Peter led off with a right and Maher with a left. They fought like devils, but Peter was the better man.

Round Fifteen—Peter led off with a right and Maher with a left. They fought like devils, but Peter was the better man.

Round Sixteen—Peter led off with a right and Maher with a left. They fought like devils, but Peter was the better man.

Round Seventeen—Peter led off with a right and Maher with a left. They fought like devils, but Peter was the better man.

Round Eighteen—Peter led off with a right and Maher with a left. They fought like devils, but Peter was the better man.

Round Nineteen—Peter led off with a right and Maher with a left. They fought like devils, but Peter was the better man.

Round Twenty—Peter led off with a right and Maher with a left. They fought like devils, but Peter was the better man.

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Round Twenty-nine—Peter led off with a right and Maher with a left. They fought like devils, but Peter was the better man.

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., November 17, 1895.

Senator Clay.

The senatorial contest has been brought to an end by the nomination of Hon. A. S. Clay.

This result The Constitution most emphatically indorses and approves. The nominee is a sterling democrat, standing with both feet on the national platform, and he was not silent during the campaign of last spring when an effort was made to have the democracy of Georgia declare for principles foreign to democratic faith. He threw his support actively in behalf of an unequivocal declaration on the money question and was chairman of the convention which declared the attitude of the democracy of the state on this great question.

So far as The Constitution is concerned, the chief object that it had in view was to save the people and the party from the expense, confusion and danger of another election at this time. This having been accomplished, we are entirely satisfied with the result.

The new senator has his mark to make in national affairs, but he will make it there as surely as he has made it in Georgia. A great opportunity has come to him, and he will be found to be fully equal to it. For the same qualities that have brought him from the plow handles to be a successful party leader and a potent force in Georgia politics will sustain and carry him forward in the arena of national affairs.

The new senator is young, vigorous, ambitious and able, and The Constitution is sure that his record will prove that the legislature has made no mistake in promoting him to the highest office in the gift of the state. Though he is at the very beginning of his career in national politics, his grasp of state affairs, his ability as a legislator, his firm will and high character are all guarantees that he will fill the position to which he has been chosen with honor to himself and with satisfaction to the people of Georgia and to the democratic party, which he has served with such enthusiasm.

Thus the state is to be congratulated on two events following each other rapidly—the fact that there is not to be a special election for governor, and the fact that the choice of the legislature has fallen on the shoulders of one who will worthily bear the honor.

With these results The Constitution is entirely satisfied, and the people will share in this satisfaction.

The West and South.

"Chicago and the South" is the unconventional name of a monthly publication devoted to the development of the commercial, industrial and immigration interests of the south and west. The feature of the November number is an article entitled "Ties That Bind," contributed by Mr. Richard Linnithcum, editor of The Sunday Chicago Times-Herald.

Mr. Linnithcum begins his article by calling attention to a remark once made with startling effect by a Rocky mountain orator in a New England club dinner—"If the pilgrim fathers had landed on the Pacific coast, New England would not yet have been discovered."

This remark is in the nature of a tribute to the immensity of the region that lies westward from New England and the states bordering the northeast coast of the Atlantic; but it goes deeper than that, and reminds Mr. Linnithcum that the south was the cradle of the western pioneer. Yet, whose following the suggestion of the orator whose remark has been quoted, Mr. Linnithcum remarks that if the history of American exploration had been reversed, the east would owe little to the west, as today the west owes little to the east, so far as discovery and early development are concerned, and adds: "When civilization had tri-

umphed over the west and the south, the descendants of the pioneers probably would have taken a peep over the Appalachian range, and some out of curiosity or pure love of adventure, might have wandered into the unknown wilds toward the rising sun."

Mr. Linnithcum shows that the scouts and skirmishers of the great army of civilization came out of the south, and now that the statement has been made, the wonder is that some one has not suggested it before; for it is a fact that, with a few exceptions, like Zebulon Pike and Stephen W. Kearney, these pioneers were southern men, born and bred. The list of names presented by Mr. Linnithcum is a notable one. He says that the men who peopled the eastern coast were not of the caliber to brave such perils as were encountered by the source of the Missouri, and in the expedition which he headed for the conquest of the great northwest territory.

Now, Meriwether Lewis was a Georgian, the son of a Virginian who was a participant in the storm and tumult of the revolution that centered in the country above Augusta—Burke, Columbia, Wilkes and what is now Elbert—a descendant of

"that kindly hand,"
"With ready having east,
Yet round the world round the land
And Raleigh round the seas."

Georgia gave to the west the greatest of pathfinders, General John C. Fremont, whose explorations, as Mr. Linnithcum says, added a new empire to American territory. Kit Carson, the great frontier scout, was a Kentuckian, and so was James Pursey, the first discoverer of gold in the Rocky mountains.

Eastern and New England influence on the middle west began at a much later period, and after "the signal of 'service,'" as Mrs. Linnithcum felicitously puts it, had been erected along the western highways. The yankee went west in stage coaches and railway trains and found already prepared for him the comparative comforts that began to be features of the settlements.

Mr. Linnithcum, who is himself a western man, says that the farther west one now travels the less of this eastern influence is found, and that the Georgian, the Kentuckian, the Tennessean, the Alabamian, the Missourian and the Texan still constitute the stanchest element in far western civilization. He says that the characteristics of these pioneers are inbred in the genuine westerner of today; the spirit of independence is still a living thing in the descendants of the American pioneer; they are yet distinguished by chivalric conduct and the highest form of courage.

Mr. Linnithcum points out that the idiom of the south is the idiom of the west; there is no such thing as "western dialect"—except the meaningless term. He says there are two distinct dialects in the United States—the New England or yankee dialect, and the southern dialect. The New Engander loses his dialect by association with cosmopolites, but the southerner, as a rule, retains some peculiarity of speech, regardless of conduct and the highest form of courage.

The whole article is written in a broad and patriotic spirit, and aims to show that the two sections, united by blood, ought to be commercially united.

The Agitators Want No "Agitation."

The gold organs seem to be very much disturbed because Mr. Bryan has announced that the movement which the people have made him the leader of is to go on for the next four years.

Some of them go so far as to deprecate the continuance of "the free silver agitation." But why do they not show some consistency in the matter? The announcement that has been made in Mr. Bryan's behalf was some days before the happy declarations of the gold standard heralds that Mr. M. A. Hanna had been engaged for another four years, and that he would immediately proceed to open headquarters to the end that the people might have some more education on the money question.

What is this but an announcement by the fact that Mr. Hanna placed great reliance in the power of boddle and made it a test of patriotism that every republican bondholder and capitalist should contribute liberally to the campaign fund. In view of the mercenary tactics which he employed to preserve the strength of the party at the ballot box there is no irreverence whatever in the speech of Mr. Hanna.

It rarely happens that a minister of the gospel is permitted to occupy a single pulpit for so long a period as half a century. That such a thing is possible in this age of excessive zeal and over-work is not only a proof of rare physical endurance, but also of exceptional genius.

Usually a congregation tires of its pastor in a few years and becomes impatient for some one else to occupy his place. But even in those ideal instances where such is not the case, and the pastor, by reason of his superior gifts or

rare piety, succeeds in winning the love of his congregation, something inevitable happens to dissolve the relationship. Either the pastor is called to some other field of labor or the hand of death is laid upon him while engaged in the service of his flock. It is a rare thing, indeed, therefore, and little short of a divine miracle that a clergyman in this progressive and changeable age is permitted to measure the golden span of fifty years in the rounds of a single parish.

In apt illustration of these remarks Dr. Richard B. Storrs, of Brooklyn, has occupied the pulpit of the Pilgrim's church, of that city, for exactly fifty years. He began his pastoral duties on November 15, 1846, and ever since that time has continued to be the spiritual servant of the church. Dr. Storrs enjoys a world-wide reputation, and is recognized as one of the giants of the American pulpit. With such eloquent rivals as Henry Ward Beecher, Lyman Abbott and T. DeWitt Talmage, he has suffered no intellectual disengagement, but, on the contrary, has grown in favor and usefulness. Today at the age of seven years, Dr. Storrs is still a zealous worker in the cause to which he consecrated his life when a beardless youth. Except in the case of Dr. Moses Hoge of Richmond, Va., who completed the fiftieth year of his pastorate in that city some few months ago, the record of Dr. Storrs is without a familiar parallel.

The Brooklyn Eagle, which had been in existence for only four years when Dr. Storrs took charge of the Pilgrim's church, pays a high tribute to the eloquent divine in a lengthy editorial, which appeared in last Sunday's issue.

From this extended eulogium the following paragraph is culled:

"The work that Brooklyn preacher has done and that which he has inspired could not be indicated. It never will. The pulpit of the Pilgrim's church is too exquisite. The divisions are too varied. He is the first pastor of the first Congregational church in Brooklyn. How many congregational churches are there now in this city and in New York? The Pilgrim will suggest when a mine of fountain of influence of the church of the Pilgrims and its pastor have been.

Congregationalism had not merely to be started. It had to be commanded, fostered, guarded and multiplied. To be for five years a prophet of power is a privilege and a distinction.

To be that long a minister of consolation is a blessing. Of this man, to whom the pulpit has been a throne, the personal equation has ever been one of personal help. The peace of a pardoned soul has brought to him more joy than the applause of multitudes or the honors of occasion.

From such a conservative newspaper as The Brooklyn Eagle this is, indeed, high praise; but no one familiar with the long and useful career of Dr. Storrs and the uplifting effect which his own life has had upon the life of Brooklyn can withhold for moment his cordial endorsement of The Eagle's tribute.

Was It the "Almighty" Dollar?

Several days ago, in revealing the secret of his shrewd and successful campaign management at a banquet given to the newspaper correspondents in New York, Mark Hanna explained that he had kept one hand on Mr. McKinley, while the other was fixed on the Almighty.

It is not supposed that Mr. Hanna intended to commit any offense against the deity in making this statement. While not a devout man in the ordinary acceptance of that term, the republican boss is not in the habit of using such language as would place him in the category of blasphemers. In justice to Mr. Hanna, therefore, it must be assumed that when he used the expression above quoted he had in mind the "almighty" dollar and not the Supreme Ruler.

This interpretation is amply sustained by the fact that Mr. Hanna placed great reliance in the power of boddle and made it a test of patriotism that every republican bondholder and capitalist should contribute liberally to the campaign fund. In view of the mercenary tactics which he employed to preserve the strength of the party at the ballot box there is no irreverence whatever in the speech of Mr. Hanna.

Political Preachers.

Dr. Charles Conklin, of Springfield, Mass., has wisely summoned up the effect of political preaching in these words:

The damage is wrought by the resentment it arouses in the hearts of those of contrary political faith. This resentment in political discussion is the kind of coward's castle. There can be no remedy to changes made from the sacred desk. Another effect of political preaching is to damage the church as a class institution. Like drivers, they drive away from the pulpit new people who think as he does upon these external matters. The pulpit can mold public opinion, develop the public conscience much more effectively by indirect methods.

Since the heat of the campaign has been succeeded by a cooler and more deliberate judgment the force of Dr. Conklin's reasoning will be appreciated.

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SEXTON ROW AGAIN

City Solons Discuss Clayton's
Shortage.

SOME WANTED HIM PUNISHED

Lively Debate, but the Original Plan Is
Adhered To.

ALLOWED TO PAY UP AND RESIGN

Important Session of the Council.
No Civil Service Rules for the
Police-Salaries Too Small.

At yesterday's meeting of the city council an effort was made to reopen the city sexton matter and to lay aside the proposed settlement with Sexton Clayton so that he could be punished and not simply allowed to resign on payment of \$2,160, which he owed the city.

The aldermen returned to the council without approval the resolution to prosecute Clayton for the reason that the council had originally passed a resolution authorizing him to settle and resign. This brought on a lively discussion.

The fight against the sexton was led by Alderman Woodward, chairman of the cemetery committee. Alderman Woodward said that he had learned of additional offenses on the part of Clayton and hoped the councilmen would not concur in the aldermanic action. Councilman Adamson made a motion to effect and Alderman Woodward made a vigorous speech denouncing Clayton's actions while sexton and declaring that the council could better afford to pay the \$2,160 than to condone the offenses of the sexton. He said that in the light of new developments the action of the aldermen was something that should never be concurred in by the council.

Councilman Inman said that since the agreement had been made with Clayton he thought it wrong on the city's part to show bad faith in the matter. The aldermen, he said, should be sustained and the matter dropped.

There was much debate pro and con and a great many harsh things said about Clayton. On the final vote the action of the aldermen was concurred in by the following vote:

For Concurrence—Councilmen Mayson, Thomas, Day, Morris, Inman, Hutchinson and Culverton. Total 7.

Against Concurrence—Councilmen Maddox, Adamson, Miller, Sims and Thompson. Total 5.

Police Commission Sat Upon.

The proposition to place the police force of Atlanta under civil service rules received a black eye in very short order.

A communication was read from the police commissioners asking that the force be put under civil service rules so that all policemen would have to stand examination. There was a minority report from the police commission objecting to such a course. The council debated the matter for some minutes and many different opinions were expressed.

Councilman Culverton wanted to concur in the civil service plans of the police commissioners, provided it should be ratified by the people in an election to take place in December before the plan is proposed to go into effect.

Councilman Thomas wanted the police commissioners to submit all the rules and regulations of their department and the reasons advanced for the change to the general council so that the council could decide intelligently whether or not a knowledge of geography and history would improve the efficiency of Atlanta's police force.

Alderman Howell thought the police commissioners were able to cope with the problem in the selection of the officers of the force and did not believe that civil service rules were necessary. He said that they had studied the matter very carefully.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills that afflict us before proper efforts—gentle efforts—will be rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constituted condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy for those ills, and, indeed, is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase it, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

In the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be compelled to the most skillful physician; but if he prescribes, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere. Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

ly and suggested that the matter be dropped.

Alderman Colvin said the whole thing was a humbug and should be tabled. A majority of the council agreed with Mr. Colvin and the matter was thus dismissed.

Ladies' Generous Offer Accepted.

An offer was made from the officers of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Grady hospital to build a children's ward to the hospital if the city would accept the ward and maintain it as it is now maintaining the hospital property. The communication was signed by Mrs. Robert J. Lowry, president; Mrs. Neilia Peter Black, first vice president; Mrs. Clark Howell, second vice president; Mrs. William Green Raoul, third vice president; Mrs. R. M. Clayton, secretary, and Mrs. Joseph Hirsch, treasurer. On motion of Alderman Howell the proposition of these ladies was accepted with thanks.

Approvals and Vetoes.

The mayor approved so much of the action of the general council in recommending that the city charter be amended as includes the following matters:

1. Requiring separate action by the aldermanic board in granting franchises for street railroad, telephone and telegraph companies, as well as in matters covering an expenditure of money or an increase of the same.

2. The amendment providing for the right to condemn the right of way across, over or under the railroad tracks necessary to extend Alabama street westward.

3. The amendment authorizing this extension of Alabama street to the erection of a bridge to be built in the years 1898, 1899 and 1900, or either or any of them, as the mayor and general council may decide.

4. The amendment authorizing the creation of a sinking fund for the purchase of a site and erection of a city hall.

5. The amendment reducing the tax rate from 1% to 1% per cent.

6. The amendment authorizing the mayor and general council to repair any of the streets of the city, whether paved or unpaved, and to cause to be made out of general funds a well-constructed proper road.

7. The amendment authorizing the taking of a census of the city during the years 1896 and 1897 or either of them.

8. The amendment providing for the collection of city taxes in three annual installments, April 15th, July 1st and October 1st, such recommendation having been made by the general council at the suggestion and upon the request of Hon. C. A. Collier, who has been nominated for the office of mayor.

9. The amendment authorizing the incorporation for public purposes and for the purpose of regulating the small traffic of spirituous and malt liquors, of the territory in north Atlanta between West Peachtree street and the railroad property, particularly described in such amendment.

10. So much of the proposed amendment covered by the resolution of Alderman Woodward as will render councilmen hereafter eligible for election as aldermen and aldermen hereafter eligible for election as councilmen, but he disapproves that portion of the same amendment which recommends the same all provisions of the city members of the general council and prohibiting the payment of members of any of the boards or commissions for the following reasons:

He has the opinion that it is wiser to fix salaries for aldermen and commissioners by charter provision than that the same should be subject to change, without limit, by each succeeding mayor and general council and that if any of the boards or commissions are to be paid the charter should be compensated to be allowed.

Opposed to Smaller Salaries.

The last proposition aroused much discussion. Councilman Thomas moved that the city charter so provide, and the commissioners would be paid \$200 a year instead of \$200 a year as provided in the Venable act. The motion was carried by a vote of ten to five. Aldermen Howell and Tolbert and Councilmen Miller, Morris and Inman voted in favor of it.

Before the motion was put to a vote there was considerable discussion on the question. Alderman Woodward said that the idea that the members of the council wanted to change the salaries for their personal benefit was a great injustice to the members and that many unkings things had been said against the councilmen because of the situation, which he did not understand. He thought it was only fair for the members to say that there was no scheme on the part of the present incumbents to put money in their individual pockets.

Parade of City Departments.

An invitation was read from the mayor, asking all members of the city council to attend the parade of the fire, police and sanitary departments of Atlanta on Thursday evening. The invitation was accepted.

A letter of the Concordia and Brunswick naval reserves for the hospitality extended them by the city of Atlanta during their visit here on inauguration day was received and read.

An invitation from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was received in writing by city fathers to the bazaar which is soon to be held at Concordia hall.

Kick from Central Railroad.

The regular business was discussed for a few minutes in order to hear from Judge R. D. Dorsey, who came before the council to speak on the proposition to extend Alabama street westward over the network of railroad tracks beyond the western terminus.

Judge Dorsey said the Southern railway had bought a large tract of land near this locality for the purpose of erecting a magnificent passenger depot, which would be an ornament to any city of 500,000 population. He urged that the petition to extend the street be not granted, as the authority for extending the street was not planned to have a conference with President Comer at the Central road. Furthermore, he said, has a proposition to submit that he considers of more advantage to both the city and the road than the present plan. Under the present scheme, if the request asked of the legislature is granted, the Central railroad will have no place for its passenger depot.

The present plan, if carried out, destroys the Central property entirely. Under such circumstances, he said, that the Central could not go into the passenger depot by which the new passenger depot will be built.

Conrad Maddox objected to holding back the request sent to the legislature, saying that it was not probable that the railroad would be built anyway and the city needed Alabama street.

It was finally decided not to withhold the request from the legislature, but to postpone it until after the conference with President Comer at once. Alderman Dickson, who was in the chair, appointed a committee consisting of Aldermen Colvin and Woodward and Councilmen Maddox, Thomas and Sims to confer with President Comer.

Atlanta's Proposed Market.

The following committee was appointed to confer with the proper parties on the proposal to turn the site of the old Markham house into a general public market: Councilmen Hutchinson, Tolbert, Atkinson and Sims.

It was decided to change the name of Broadhead street to Seminary street.

The city had a small strip of land for the purpose of straightening out Franklin street was authorized.

A resolution from the finance committee to add \$16,000 to the city treasury was referred to the committee of Alderman L. P. Thomas, Sr., was received and accepted. An account of the resignation will be found in another column.

Want to Tax Bicycles.

An ordinance was proposed by Alderman Woodward to tax the large army of wheelmen in Atlanta to a property to tax every bicycle in the city for the year January 1, 1897. The motion was referred to the committee of Alderman L. P. Thomas, Sr., was received and accepted. An account of the resignation will be found in another column.

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and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

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IAN MACLAREN,
ONE OF THE EMINENT CONTRIBUTORS FOR 1897.

Celebrating in 1897 its seventy-first birthday, The Companion offers its readers many exceptionally brilliant features. The two hemispheres have been explored in search of attractive matter.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

The Companion of the Whole Family.

Favorites of the Hour.

If one were asked to name the most popular authors of the present time the answer would undoubtedly include the following delightful Story-Tellers, who have written expressly for THE COMPANION for 1897:

WINNING THE VICTORIA CROSS. By the Prince of Story-Tellers, Rudyard Kipling. SKETCHES OF HIGHLAND LIFE. Author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," Ian MacLaren. A BOY IN MANX LAND. By the distinguished Author of "The Deemster," Hall Caine. GLIMPSES OF WAR. By the Author of "The Red Badge of Courage," Stephen Crane.

Four Absorbing Serials.

Bright, lively, entertaining Serial Stories have long been a strong feature of THE COMPANION.

TRACK'S END.

Hayden Carruth.

THROUGH THE DRAFT RIOT.

Anna Sprague Packard.

THE BREATH OF ALLAH.

C. A. Stephens.

OCTAVES MILKING-MACHINE.

Chas. Adams.

Entertaining Articles.

MY FIRST TROUT. Charles Dudley Warner. EXPERIENCES WITH INDIANS. Hon. Carl Schurz.

FUNNY DARKIES. Frank R. Stockton.

SCHOOL LIFE IN FRANCE. Max O'Rell.

A PASTOR'S EXPERIENCE. Dr. Lyman Abbott.

AMONG THE IMMIGRANTS. A. F. Sanborn.

KINDER-SYMPHONIES. Gustave Kobbé.

And more than one hundred other eminent men and women.

Sheriff's Sales for December, 1898.

WILL BE HELD before the courthouse in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in December next, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land being part of lot No. 165 in land lot No. 16 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 43 feet on the north side of Ellis street and extending back 100 feet, the same being part of the tract or parcel of land, situated in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, in land lot No. 16 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 43 feet on the north side of Ellis street and extending back 100 feet, the same being part of the tract or parcel of land, situated in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, in land lot No. 16 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 43 feet on the north side of Ellis street and extending back 100 feet, the same being part of the tract or parcel of land, situated in the city of Atlanta, 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RECEIPTS TOO HEAVY

Movement of Cotton Larger Than Expected
and a Decline Followed.

SOLD OFF 14 TO 15 POINTS

Wheat Was in the Hands of Bears
and Prices Closed Lower—Business
in Stocks Was Light.

The following were the quotations for
spot cotton at the places named:

Atlanta—Easy; middling 6 1/2c.

Liverpool—Easy; middling 4 1/2c.

New York—Quiet; middling 4 1/2c.

New Orleans—Dull; middling 7 1/2c.

Galveston—Easy; middling 7c.

Norfolk—Quiet; middling 7 1/2c.

Savannah—Quiet and easy; middling 7 1/2c.

Mobile—Easy; middling 7 1/2c.

Memphis—Steady; middling 7c.

Austin—Steady; middling 7c.

Chicago—Easy; middling 7c.

Houston—Easy; middling 7c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, ship-
ments and stocks in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS SHIPS/TNS	STOCKS
Saturday.....	1986 1886 1896 1896 1886 1886	1886
Monday.....	1251 987 3675 1520 5123	5123
Tuesday.....	1161 659 1560 1575 5435 25708	25708
Wednesday.....	.....	.....
Thursday.....	.....	.....
Friday.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2672 1576 5216 2729	2729

Fain-Murphy Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, November 16.—Prices declined sharply at the opening today, partly in sympathy with the market in New Orleans. Interests sold freely.

There was a rally at one time, but before the close prices reacted again and closed at a net decline of 6 to 15 points with sales of 14,000 bales.

Received an estimate of the crop of 8,022,000 bales based upon reports from 2,240 correspondents in the south of prominent Liverpool declined 1-16d on spot sales of 12,000 bales.

Futures declined 3 to 4 1/2c points. In Port receipts 58,175 against 49,735.

New Orleans—Cotton steady; middling 7c. December—Easy; middling 7c.

Baltimore—November 16—Cotton steady; middling 8c. December—No sales none; sales 1,400 bales.

Boston, November 16—Cotton dull; middling 8c.

Philadelphia, November 16—Cotton quiet; middling 7c.

Newark, November 16—Cotton quiet; middling 7c.

Mobile, November 16—Cotton easy; middling 7c.

New Orleans—Cotton dull; middling 7c.

Charleston, November 16—Cotton steady; middling 7c.

Houston—Cotton easy; middling 7c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, ship-
ments and stocks in New York:

	RECEIPTS SHIPS/TNS	STOCKS
Saturday.....	1896 1886 1896 1896 1886 1886	1886
Monday.....	1251 987 3675 1520 5123	5123
Tuesday.....	1161 659 1560 1575 5435 25708	25708
Wednesday.....
Thursday.....
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Total.....	2672 1576 5216 2729	2729

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Houston—Cotton easy; middling 7c.

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	RECEIPTS SHIPS/TNS	STOCKS
Saturday.....	1896 1886 1896 1896 1886 1886	1886
Monday.....	1251 987 3675 1520 5123	5123
Tuesday.....	1161 659 1560 1575 5435 25708	25708
Wednesday.....	.....	.....
Thursday.....	.....	.....
Friday.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2672 1576 5216 2729	2729

Closed quiet; sales 26,700 bales.

The following table shows the consolidated net
ceipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS EXPORTS	STOCKS
Saturday.....	1896 1886 1896 1896 1886 1886	1886
Monday.....	1251 987 3675 1520 5123	5123
Tuesday.....	1161 659 1560 1575 5435 25708	25708
Wednesday.....	.....	.....
Thursday.....	.....	.....
Friday.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2672 1576 5216 2729	2729

The following table shows the closing bid quotations for cotton futures in New Orleans yesterday:

January..... 7 34 July.

February..... 7 49 September.

March..... 7 52 October.

April..... 7 51 November.

May..... 7 52 December.

June..... 7 58 June.

July..... 7 58 July.

August..... 7 58 August.

September..... 7 58 September.

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January..... 7 34 July.

February..... 7 49 September.

March..... 7 52 October.

April..... 7 51 November.

May..... 7 52 December.

June..... 7 58 June.

July..... 7 58 July.

August..... 7 58 August.

September..... 7 58 September.

Closed steady; sales 85,600 bales.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, November 16.—The market has been more active than the action had indicated the movement so rapidly as to cause the liquidation of a large amount of cotton held by the seller of the crop was a moderate one. Judging from the advice we have, there is no reason to change our opinion, but receipts have been larger than expected.

Messrs. Latham, Alexander & Co. have published their annual crop estimate, combining all the reliable yield figures from the correspondents making up the reliable yield of 8,022,000 bales. This estimate more nearly approximates Nell's estimate than does our own. We are of the opinion that the market will move in accordance with the attention to the movement than to this estimate, and the offerings for long contracts will be limited to 100,000 bales or less. The American spinners have been buying the latter continuing the buying commenced on Friday last. This demand from America can be attributed to the purchase of the mills throughout the country. The buyers' receipts at Macon, Nashville and Columbus, Ga., the tone improved. Liverpool and American spinners have been best buyers. Those for whom they are received have been deceived in regard to the crop and have become bearish.

Bjordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, November 16.—Under the influence of a lower Liverpool and astonishingly large receipts both at the opening and during the day, the market has been, however, held up to the recent average in stocks, coming from the same sources as the cotton fabrics. Cotton goods agents have now reported the results for the last month, showing that the market has been almost uniformly conservative in their operations, their aggregate purchases have been exceeding good total. Some houses have received more than 100,000 bales.

The market shows active shipping operations in progress, and no new contracts have been made for immediate delivery. The course of the market for raw materials, however, has been favorable, and the market have neither been favorable nor unfavorable, but they have not affected the tone. Sellers are still firm, and prices are making headway again. The goods division conditions are unchanged, a quiet business passing at previous prices.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, November 16.—Spot cotton declined 1-16d. Liverpool declined 1-16d on the spot with sales of 12,000 bales. Future contracts declined 3 to 4 1/2c points. Recovered part of the loss, but later reacted and closed quiet at a net decline of 4 to 15 points with sales of 16,000 bales.

Prices declined sharply today, closing at near the lowest figure of the day. The market is still firm, and prices are making headway again. Some of the management has no intention of advancing the rate this year. Some of the leading cotton houses are holding back Saturday. The market would be furnish this week and without very decided movement. They thought the most money would be in buy-

ing out, and bears hammered. Stop orders were placed, accelerating the decline. The dry goods and woolen goods were dull, and print cloths at Fall River were easy. Latham, Alexander & Co. estimated that in the south, including bankers, cotton commission merchants, owners, railroad operators and planters in every section of the cotton belt. The average date of receipt is November 10th.

Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool—Easy; middling 4 1/2c.

New York—Quiet; middling 4 1/2c.

New Orleans—Dull; middling 7 1/2c.

Galveston—Easy; middling 4 1/2c.

December and January delivery 4 1/2c.

February and March delivery 4 1/2c.

April and May delivery 4 1/2c.

June and July delivery 4 1/2c.

August and September delivery 4 1/2c.

October and November delivery 4 1/2c.

December and January delivery 4 1/2c.

February and March delivery 4 1/2c.

April and May delivery 4 1/2c.

June and July delivery 4 1/2c.

August and September delivery 4 1/2c.

October and November delivery 4 1/2c.

December and January delivery 4 1/2c.

February and March delivery 4 1/2c.

April and May delivery 4 1/2c.

e Co.



Tying Her Shoe.
What the pride and what the glory,
What the pomp and the airy air,
What the smile and what the story
With my humble task compares?
Know well that I adore her,
Quick to any service do.
On my knees I bow before her,
When I kiss Priscilla's shoe.

Pounding with the dainty laces,
Conscious of my awkward pose,
Well advanced her toe she places,
Till a little glimpse of hose
Shows beneath her gown's rich hemming,
Then I knot the strings anew,
While such fashions I'm condemning
When I kiss Priscilla's shoe.

Acknowledged seek to fashion,
Bow that crown of fair comes,
With a view with mild compassion
All my fingers turned to thumbs;
Yet I feel an exultation!
When my pleasant task is through,
And I bless the situation.
When I kiss Priscilla's shoe.

—Roy Farrel Green in Truth.

Each autumn day brings forth some
pretty new toilet on the form of some fair
Atlanta woman of fashion, and the weather,
shot to the core as it is with sunshine,
is propitious for the wearing of one's new
frock without a wrap to hide the perfection
of fit and design.

A smart cloth suit seen on a young and
beautiful Atlanta matron yesterday was of smooth-faced, gray-blue talor's sulting,
trimmed with black hercules braid. The
skirt, made quite simply, had a little trimming
of the braid on either side its front
breath, and the coat was also trimmed
with the braid. This coat was buttoned
almost to the throat with black cloth
buttons, and its modest lapels revealed a clus-
ter of green and black roses that fell over
the well coiled, ebony braids.

A lovely house gown worn by a pretty
blonde had a skirt of black brocade silk,
showing the large flower design now so
much in favor. The bodice had a celture
of folded satin and a black chiffon
falling under an effective little
jacket of black and silver brocade, which
was caught in the center of the bust by
wide loops of redosa green satin drawn up
gracefully into a bow from beneath the
rouave. The high collar of silver and
black brocade was finished about the
bottom with folds of the green satin, which
also formed a becoming bow at the back.

By Actual Measure.
Wore Mabel's eyes one-half so deep
As lovers oft have said
Her hazel orbs would stick a yard
Behind the maiden's head. —Truth.

The visit of Governor Bob Taylor, of
Tennessee, to Atlanta was always an
occasion of importance to the people of the
general, for his name is a beloved and
honored one throughout the entire south,
but more especially is his stay here an
event to be marked with a white stone in
the lives of the many Tennessee people
who have been here for many years.

The love of Governor Taylor is seen along
with their love of the rugged and pic-
turesque state of their birth and they
rally around him and make enough fuss
over him to spoil any man who was less
well known than himself. He
is simple and unaffected however,
as a child, which, after all, is the true secret
of his hold in the hearts of his friends.

Yesterday while lunching informally at
his cousin's, Mrs. James Freeman, some
of the party asked him about his wife.

"Does she take part in your political
campaign?" he replied. "She has

"Not a bit of it," he replied. "She has
the power at home. She never
meddles in my plans. She is too frank to
be a politician, and too modest to want
to go around as a partner in any of the
governor's meetings. I can't let her do
anything except what I like to do for me in
her life. She never has any foolish vanity
about herself or the people she loves, and
she wouldn't tell even me how much she
thinks of me unless the door was well
shut and she felt sure nobody was listening
at the keyhole."

He was asked if he thought that per-
haps after all a man's public career
was best left alone by his wife. "That
there is a good and helpful woman at
the back of nearly every man who is suc-
cessful is a pretty safe premise, but it
seems to me that a man's political career
is seldom successful by virtue of
open-pulling of his wife. Of course
there are exceptions to this rule, but
ordinary reasoning teaches us that a man
or woman does better to be let pretty well
alone by the other partner when it comes
to fulfilling any sort of destiny in his own
world."

Mrs. Chauncey Depew has for years pre-
pared with her own hands the wholesome
pot-roast steak that her husband eats
for his real dinner before dining out in
the evening and I have often thought that
that distinguished speaker might have
been a dyspeptic old lady had he
thought it necessary to help him with his
head instead of his stomach.

The power behind the throne must al-
ways be a good and helpful woman.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous disorders such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushing of Head, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Coughing, Blotches on the Skin, Disordered Bowels, Bright Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Senses. These Pills are a great remedy for all these complaints, as most of them are. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no doubt. Be sure to carefully invite to try our box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system. For a WEAK STOMACH, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, DISORDERED LIVER

they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the vital organs; strengthening the muscular system, restoring the long-lost complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the Ronchard of Health the whole physical energy of the human frame. They are particularly adapted to the system of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Needy and Debilitated is that Beecham's Pills have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.

WITHOUT A RIVAL. Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes.
At Drug Stores, or will be sent by U. S. Agents, B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 Canal St., New York.
One Dozen to 25 Boxes, \$1.00; 25 to 50 Boxes, \$1.25; 50 to 100 Boxes, \$1.50; 100 to 200 Boxes, \$1.75; 200 to 500 Boxes, \$2.00; 500 to 1,000 Boxes, \$2.25; 1,000 to 2,000 Boxes, \$2.50; 2,000 to 5,000 Boxes, \$2.75; 5,000 to 10,000 Boxes, \$3.00; 10,000 to 20,000 Boxes, \$3.25; 20,000 to 50,000 Boxes, \$3.50; 50,000 to 100,000 Boxes, \$3.75; 100,000 to 200,000 Boxes, \$4.00; 200,000 to 500,000 Boxes, \$4.25; 500,000 to 1,000,000 Boxes, \$4.50; 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 Boxes, \$4.75; 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 Boxes, \$5.00; 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 Boxes, \$5.25; 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 Boxes, \$5.50; 20,000,000 to 50,000,000 Boxes, \$5.75; 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 Boxes, \$6.00; 100,000,000 to 200,000,000 Boxes, \$6.25; 200,000,000 to 500,000,000 Boxes, \$6.50; 500,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 Boxes, \$6.75; 1,000,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 Boxes, \$7.00; 2,000,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 Boxes, \$7.25; 5,000,000,000 to 10,000,000,000 Boxes, \$7.50; 10,000,000,000 to 20,000,000,000 Boxes, \$7.75; 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